

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 22, 1949.

Democratic Republican Nomination.  
FOR CONGRESS.  
**WILLIAM S. ASKE, ESQ.,**  
OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of the town of Wilmington, are requested to assemble in the MAHON HALL, this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of concerting measures to offer a proper testimonial of respect to the memory of the late distinguished ex-President of the United States, JAMES K. POLK, who died at his residence in Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th inst.

JAMES T. MILLER,  
Magistrate of Police.

June 22d, 1849.

## DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

It becomes our most painful and melancholy duty to announce the death of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, late President of the United States, which distressing event took place at his residence in Nashville, on the 15th inst. Although the public were in some measure aware of his previous illness, still this event will fall upon the country with a startling suddenness, and cause a painful vibration through every fibre of the national life.

The disease of which Mr. Polk died, we understand, was bilious diarrhea, and not cholera, as was at first reported. It is probable that a constitution impaired by the fatigues and anxieties of a most eventful and important term of public service, fell a comparatively easy victim to an attack of this kind. Mr. Polk was born in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, November 2d, 1795, and was, at the time of his death, in the 54th year of his age.

Hardly four months have elapsed since Mr. Polk retired from public life, and the time is not yet come when his biography can be fairly written. The proper tribute to his memory must be sought rather in the page of the impartial historian than in the glowing eulogy of the admiring partisan, and future ages will trace his course less in the history of his personal achievements than in the imperishable records of his country.

Previous to his nomination to the Presidency, he had held many of the most distinguished offices in the gift of the people. He had been a member of Congress from Tennessee, Governor of that State, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, all which offices he filled with credit and distinguished ability. Of the measures which characterized his Presidential term, this is not the proper place to speak. Over the grave of the illustrious dead, the voice of partisanship should be hushed; and however much men may have differed as to the propriety and ultimate effect of his policy, all must regard his administration as one of the most successful in the history of our country; and surely none will now deny to him the mode of praise for honesty of purpose, and high-toned, self-sacrificing patriotism, and devotion to the best interests of his country. As a man and as a Christian, he was without stain or blemish—as a statesman pure and above reproach. As he had resigned earthly power, so did he resign earthly pleasures, with calmness and dignity, and we may fondly trust that he has entered upon the blessed fruition of pure pleasures and nobler rewards than this world affords. He has now done with life, and although cut off while still in the prime of his manhood and the vigor of his days, he has been gathered to his fathers, if not full of years, yet crowned with abundant honors and usefulness, his memory embalmed in the grateful recollection of his countrymen, and his name inseparably entwined with the history of those great measures and stirring events whose influence over the destinies of the human race, will be felt to the last syllable of recorded time.

## THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

It will be perceived by the orders which we publish below that the public offices were closed and put in mourning yesterday, and all public business will be suspended this day, by direction of the President, as a testimonial of the nation's grief at the departure of the lamented statesman and patriot whose death we announced in our paper of yesterday.—Union of Wednesday.

(OFFICIAL.)  
War Department, Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, June 19th, 1849.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 34.

1st. The following orders of the President of the United States and Secretary of War communicate to the army the death of the late Ex-President, JAMES K. POLK.

The President, with deep regret, announces to the American people the death of JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States, which occurred at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th inst. A nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one, the recollection of whose long services in its councils will be forever preserved on the tablets of history.

As a mark of respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country can bestow. It is ordered that the Executive Mansion, and the several Departments at Washington, be immediately placed in mourning, and business be suspended during to-morrow. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed.) Z. TAYLOR.  
Washington, June 19th, 1849.

2d. On the day succeeding the arrival of this general order at each military post, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease. The national flag will be displayed at half staff at dawn of day thirteen days will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and, at the close of the day, a national salute of thirty guns. The officers of the army will wear crapes on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By order, (Signed) R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l.

War Department, June 19th, 1849.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the army the death of JAMES K. POLK, our distinguished and honored fellow-citizen.

He died at Nashville the 15th inst., having been recently left the theatre of his high public duties at this capital, and retired to his home amid the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. He died in the prime of life, after having received and enjoyed the highest honors of the republic.

His administration was eventful. No branch of the government will be more intimately associated with it in history than the army and its glorious achievements. Accordingly, the President orders that appropriate military honors shall be paid to his memory by the army of the United States.

The Adjutant General will give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the foregoing orders. G. W. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of War.

(GENERAL ORDER.)  
Navy Department, June 19th, 1849.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the Navy and the Marine Corps the death of JAMES K. POLK, our late distinguished and honored fellow-citizen. He died at Nashville, the 15th inst., having been recently left the theatre of his high public duties at this capital, and retired to his home amid the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. He died in the prime of life, after having received and enjoyed the highest honors of the republic.

His administration was eventful. The Navy and Marine Corps, and their glorious achievements, were intimately associated with its history. Accordingly, the President orders that appropriate military honors be paid to his memory at each of the navy yards and naval stations, and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing thirty minute guns, beginning at 12 o'clock, M., on the day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags at half-mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crapes on the left arm for six months.

Orders similar the foregoing, have been issued to the Revenue Marine service, by Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury. The President has been put in mourning, and business suspended during to-morrow.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—Although no direct or official intimations have been given of the course of Gen. Taylor's administration upon the great questions of the day, yet enough is known, if we can credit the semi-official givings-out of the government organs at Washington, and the rumors in part based upon Gen. Taylor's own avowal to Mr. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to show that one of the measures to be proposed will be a revision, and, to some extent, an alteration, of the tariff of '46, for the avowed purpose of giving additional protection to certain branches of American industry; more especially the coal and iron interest of Pennsylvania. We know that a promise of this kind was made during the election, in order to secure that State. We know, too, that influential Federal papers, generally understood to be the organs of leading members of the Cabinet, advocate this measure as a part of the policy of the administration. In fact, we have little doubt that if the power of the party that now controls the executive department of the government was commensurate with its wishes, the conclusion of the next session of Congress would see us blessed with a restrictive policy, in all its length and breadth. At present, however, we will confine our remarks to what is conceded on all hands to be an alteration desired by the Taylor party, and which will, perhaps be the first change proposed by it—an additional duty on iron—for the ostensible purpose of protecting American industry. Now that the protection of American industry is a proper and laudable object, no one will deny; but we must be allowed to question whether this is the best method of attaining that desirable end.

American industry, in its proper sense means, we conceive, the whole industry of the whole country, not the exclusive interest of an exclusive faction. American industry in North Carolina has just as good a right to be protected as American industry in Pennsylvania; yet, under the operation of such a policy as this, it would not only not be protected, but would actually be taxed and repressed. To make this apparent, it is only necessary to glance for a moment at the present actual position and wants of the State.

What is now wanted to stimulate the industry and develop the resources of the State, is an outlet to market. This outlet is sought for by means of internal improvements of various kinds, but chiefly railroads. We are not now going to meddle with the vexed question of State appropriations for these purposes, it is enough for us at present to know that these works have been authorized by law, and are sought to be made. Anything that interferes with their cheap and easy construction is, of course, so far an injury. The number of miles of Railroad in this State, for which iron is or will be wanted, is, say

Wilmington & Raleigh, (re-laying,) 160  
Raleigh & Gaston do. 90  
Central Railroad, (new,) 218  
Charlotte do. 220  
Wilmington & Manchester, do. 160

650

All within the State, with the exception of a part of the Manchester road, in which we are as much interested as if it were so. Now, taking 50 tons as an average per mile, (an exceedingly low estimate,) we have 32,500 tons of iron as the total amount necessary. This can be procured, we suppose, at \$45 per ton, \$1,462,500 in all. Under such a tariff as the iron men want, it would cost \$60, a total of \$1,950,000, or a difference of nearly half a million of dollars, out of which North Carolina would be protected for the benefit of Pennsylvania. These calculations are made somewhat hastily, and without pretending to accuracy in the details, yet we feel certain that the relative proportion of prices will be found pretty much as we have placed them.

One thing is certain, every dollar that iron is enhanced in price, by the operation of this cause, comes out of the pockets of the consumer, who is thus far taxed for the protection of the manufacturer. To this extent then, the development of our resources would be repressed, and the industry of our citizens taxed, for the benefit of a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, who happen to be engaged in the manufacture of iron. Would this be encouraging American industry? We think not. We rather think the industry of North Carolina is American industry, quite as much as that of Pennsylvania; and we see no reason why it should be rendered tributary to it, and forced to submit to a heavy tax for its benefit.

This is but a single item from among a hundred that might be selected, to show the nature of the protection which political economists of the Federal school advocate, and at whose expense such protection is to be afforded. If an accurate synopsis were made of the amount to which the agricultural interest, chiefly located at the South and West, has from time to time been taxed to afford protection to Northern manufacturers, protectionists in these sections would be like angels' visits, few and far between.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.—We find in the Norfolk (Va.) Argus, of the 14th inst., the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in the county of Northampton, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate in the ninth Congressional District of North Carolina. Gen. THOMAS J. PERSON, of that county, was unanimously selected as the candidate, and a committee appointed to apprise him of his nomination. In the same paper, we find the correspondence between the committee and Gen. PERSON, and are happy to see that he has yielded to what seems to be in accordance with the earnest wishes of the whole Democratic party of the district. We copy the editorial remarks of the Argus upon the subject. They will be found applicable to other districts in the State:—

North Carolina.—We are pleased to find the Democracy in this State organizing for the approaching Congressional campaign, and evincing its olden buoyancy of spirit and energy of action. The people of that State are not changed in sentiment or principle—the great mass of her citizens are Democrats—disciples of Jefferson, and approvers of the brilliant administration of ex-President POLK. The cause of the past defeat is readily explained—it is the want of organization; and without organization there is no party existing. In union is strength, but without organization there never can be union, and without energy and concert of action, exertion is unavailing.

By the proceedings in another column, of the sterling Democracy of old Northampton, it will be seen that they are setting a noble example to the other counties in the 9th Congressional District. They are closing their ranks, determined to recover their former strength, and hear a response worthy of the "ancient days" of the old district. It is especially incumbent on the Democracy to rally, organize and exert. Why has it gone forth from the left arm of Whiggery? Can the Democratic party brook this, and not make a vigorous, united, and successful effort to resume their proud position in the Republican ranks?

Northampton has presented, in the person of Gen. THOMAS J. PERSON, one of her worthiest and most meritorious sons, as a candidate to represent the district. He is a self-made man, and by his own exertions and application he was enabled to attend the University at Chapel Hill, where he graduated with distinction. As a Representative of that county at the last session of the Legislature, he acquired considerable reputation, and his unwavering attachment to the Democratic party and its principles, entitles him to the confidence and support of his fellow-citizens. We bespeak for him in the lower counties of the district, where, probably, he is but little known, the generous and cordial support of the Democracy. He will, if chosen, make an efficient and able Representative.

We would especially commend these remarks to our gallant Democratic brethren in the eighth district. Nothing but a lack of union and concert in the Democratic ranks can prevent Mr. Lane from being their next representative. We notice that the Democratic papers in other States claim that district, and several of the administration papers also concede it. The eyes of the nation are turned towards our State. Let its bright promise be fulfilled.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.—We have read with considerable attention, a very long address, from Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON to the people of Missouri, in reply to, or rather in vindication of himself from the effect of certain resolutions of the last session of the Legislature of that State, denouncing the Wilmo proviso as unconstitutional and an insult to the South, and instructing the Senators of that State, and requesting its Representatives, to vote in conformity to the resolves so adopted.

As might have been premised, from the established reputation of Mr. Benton, the address is characterized by great ability, together with a proportionate amount of true *Bentonian* verbosity and self-importance. Time was when few men possessed greater influence in the Democratic party than Mr. Benton, and deservedly, too, for to the advocacy and enforcement of many of the cardinal principles of the party, he brought an amount of talent, energy, and, above all, perseverance, seldom equalled. For these services the party is duly grateful, and had Mr. Benton's political life ceased with his consistent advocacy of Democratic principles, he would not have been subjected to the mortification of surviving his reputation and political influence, nor been seeking now, in his old age, to bolster up his sinking fortunes by pandering to the prejudices of a faction arrayed against the interests and institutions of the section alike of his birth and of his residence, and the section with which his whole political life has heretofore been identified.

Mr. Benton takes ground directly in opposition to the resolutions, and, of course, in favor of the Wilmo proviso. That the proviso is constitutional, and that Congress has the right to prohibit slavery in the Territories, is the gist of the whole argument. A personal tirade against Mr. Calhoun occupies two-thirds of the speech, but without any other apparent object than the gratification of Mr. Benton's spleen against this gentleman.

There can exist but little doubt in any rational mind as regards the stake for which Mr. Benton is now playing, and for which he is willing to sacrifice his former political friends, and turn traitor to the principles of a party to which he owes all the advancement that he has ever attained. That stake is the Presidency in 1852. For this, he, a Southern man and a professed Democrat, has fraternized with the Free Soil Abolitionists of the North—has advocated a vast scheme of internal improvements by the general government, and, in fact, adopted the Buffalo platform in all its important particulars. Daniel Webster says that this platform is "identical" with that for which the Whig party of the North has all along been contending. Perhaps that party will be willing to receive him into its bosom. It is time that Mr. Benton should know that if his dependence for future support, in his present course, is based upon the Democratic party, he will shortly find himself, to use his own emphatic words, "solitary and alone."

TRAVELLING POSTMASTER.—Wm. Burnett has been appointed Postmaster on the Railroad route between Wilmington and Weldon, vice Abraham Sherwood, removed. Cause, Mr. S. was a Democrat.

FIRE.—A small house, situated near the centre of the square bounded by Fourth, Market, and Princess streets, occupied by negroes, was destroyed by fire on Friday last, about mid-day. Several other buildings in the immediate vicinity of the fire were only saved by the most active exertions.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We regret that our limits will not permit us to give the proceedings at the annual Commencement at our venerable seat of learning in full. We make such a synopsis as we think will embrace all the matters of immediate interest to our readers.

On Monday evening, the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. C. F. M. DREMS. On Tuesday evening orations were delivered by a select number of members of the Freshman Class.

On Wednesday morning, the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM delivered the annual address before the literary Societies. His subject was education, and his address is spoken of as clear, forcible, and eloquent.

In the afternoon, Ex-Governor MOREHEAD delivered the annual address, which was received with marked approbation, particularly the extended notices of the late Judges MURPHY and GASTON. During the evening, orations were delivered by selected members of the Sophomore Class.

The important business of Thursday was the conferring degrees and awarding honors. The number of graduates was 36. The first distinction for scholarship in the Senior Class was awarded to MESSRS. KEMP J. BATTLE, of Chapel Hill; PETER M. HALE, and THOMAS J. ROBINSON, of Fayetteville. In the Junior Class, to MESSRS. JOHN HILL, of Wilmington; WASHINGTON C. KERR, Greensborough; W. M. JOHNSTON, Tarboro'. In the Sophomore Class, to MESSRS. S. B. HEDRICK, Davidson; A. PATTON, Durham; and CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS, Johnston; and in the Freshman Class, the first distinction was awarded to W. A. MOORE, Edenton.

The Degree of A. M. was conferred upon Messrs. Turner W. Battle, of Edgecombe, Fred. D. Lente, of Newberne, Henry W. Graham, of Lincoln, Edward H. Hicks, of Oxford, Octavius W. Hooker, of Hillsborough, James R. Ward, of Chatham, De Witt C. Stone, of Louisville, Langdon C. Manly, of Raleigh, Sion H. Rogers, of Wake. And the degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred upon Mr. Jeremiah L. Davis.

The Honorary Degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

WELL MERITED COURTESY.—From a feeling of consideration for the feeble health of Gen. MARSTELLER, the Clerk of the Court, who is just recovering from a very severe attack of sickness, the County Court for New Hanover county adjourned its session on Thursday last, the 14th inst., after having disposed of such pressing business as would not admit of postponement. This courtesy is alike due to the faithful and efficient officer to whom it is extended, and creditable to the kindness and generosity of the Court.

AT an election for Lieut. Colonel of the 30th Regiment North Carolina Militia, held in the respective Captains' districts on Saturday, the 2d inst., Adjutant JOHN J. HEDRICK received 248 votes; Mr. T. H. TATE 68 votes, and Maj. DAVID WILLIAMS 62 votes. Mr. HEDRICK is therefore duly elected.

GENERAL CASES.—The Nashville Banner assures its readers, upon the most "unquestionable authority," that General CASS will resign his seat in the Senate, rather than obey the instructions imposed upon him by the Legislature of Michigan. These instructions were in favor of the Wilmo Proviso, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and other abolition measures of a similar character.

THE DEATH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY CONFIRMED.—The latest intelligence confirms the account of the death of CASSIUS M. CLAY in the manner described in the telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Sun. It seems that CLAY was addressing a meeting on the subject of emancipation, when, in answer to some observation of his, TURNER called him a liar, and a conflict ensued, resulting in the death of both the combatants. There can be nothing more foolish than the attempt to identify the death of two rowdies, for such the fact of their going about armed with bowie knives proves them to have been, with the movements of any considerable party in either section of the Union. These men were rowdies, naturally, and their disposition to lawlessness belonged, properly speaking, to themselves, and not to the cause they advocated. Men, the most ardently devoted to the public interest of the section they represent, will generally be found the most urbane and gentlemanly in their personal relations and intercourse. Sweeping and indiscriminate denunciations of men for these causes, argues a deficiency either in the head or heart of the person making them.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—A most outrageous riot occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday last, which resulted in bloodshed and loss of life. One man was shot dead, and several very severely wounded. The fight had its origin in a feeling of hostility that has existed for some time between two fire companies located in the district of Moyamensing. On Saturday evening, the Franklin Hose, one of the rival companies, was attacked by the adherents of the Moyamensing Hose—its opponents,—and again about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the same company was set upon—their apparatus taken from them and thrown into the Delaware river. It is probable that the passions of both parties were exasperated by their collisions, and when, about noon on Sunday, an alarm of fire was given in the neighborhood of both companies, a most desperate and bloody conflict ensued, with the consequences above mentioned. Such occurrences are positively disgraceful.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.—ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.—We have just received the news by the steamer America, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst. There is a rise of one cent per lb in cotton, and a slight decline in breadstuffs. The telegraphic dispatch does not mention Naval Stores. Carolina rice 16 to 18 cents cwt. The message of the President of the French Republic is long, occupying four columns of the European Times. There is but little additional news from Hungary. So far, what comes is favorable to the Hungarians. The sentence of death, passed on the Irish Slave prisoners, has been commuted.—The Pope still insists on demanding an unconditional restoration of his power as temporal ruler, and the people are equally determined to resist to the last. It was rumored that the French were to have attacked Rome on the 30th ult., with an army of 25,000 men. It is said that the Roman Republic has an army of 85,000 men.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—In all the districts but the Eighth, where there is as yet no federal candidate, owing to the retirement of Mr. BRYAN, both parties seem to be fairly in the field. We give them in order as we find them. In the First district, Thomas L. Clingman, fed., is a candidate for re-election. He will be elected, although he may have opposition both from his own party and the Democrats. He is like the Virginia "lone star," but "half a whig." Second, Joseph P. Caldwell, fed., no opposition. Third.—There are three in the field, Dockery, Little and Ingram. A Convention is to be held on the 4th of July. Dockery will not submit to it, but will be a candidate at all risks. He says that Little was brought out from a spirit of personal hostility to himself, and with a view of hustling him off the track. This we know to be the actual fact. Ingram was in Mexico, and—that's all. Hon. Green W. Caldwell is the Democratic candidate. He is personally very popular, and with anything like a fair showing, can beat either of his competitors. We think his chances are very good. Fourth.—A. H. Shepard, fed., no opposition. Fifth.—Hon. A. W. Venable, dem., is a candidate for re-election. His federal opponent is Henry K. Nash, a son, we believe, of Judge Nash. The contest will be an exciting one. Mr. Venable will be re-elected. Sixth.—Hon. J. R. Daniel, and Major Clarke, both Democrats, are the only candidates. Seventh.—Win. S. Ashe, is the Democratic Candidate. It is not likely that there will be opposition. In the eighth, Mr. Lane is the candidate of the Democratic party. We have not yet learned who received the nomination of the federal Convention at Washington on the 19th inst. Very strong hopes are entertained of Mr. Lane's election. David Outlaw, the late federal representative from the ninth district, is a candidate for re-election. Gen. Person of Northampton, is his Democratic competitor. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the politics of that district to venture an opinion. By the extract from the Norfolk Argus, which we give in another column, it will be seen that our friends are animated by the best spirit.

THE SEA SERPENT.—We have received from the publisher, John Bartlett, University book-store, Cambridge, Mass., a prospectus for a history of the great Sea Serpent, giving the most exact account of his life, habits, disposition, manners, and political opinions, backed by the most reliable authority, upon these important particulars. To be published sometime in the present month; price 37½ cents. Who wants to subscribe?

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—We have received the first number of a new Temperance paper, with the above title, published in Raleigh, by Mr. A. M. Gorman. It bids fair to be a valuable adjunct to the cause of Temperance, and as such, we wish it God speed!

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—We find in the Salisbury Watchman, an account of the organization of the Internal Improvement Convention, held in that place on the 14th inst. A very large number of delegates seem to have been in attendance, and we notice among the delegates from the counties along the line of the road west, the names of very many of the most influential, and what is equally important in a matter of this kind, of the most wealthy citizens of their respective counties. We find the names of Alexander McRae, F. J. Hill, Eli W. Hall, J. C. Worth, as delegates from New Hanover. Hammond Whitney, and E. C. Roberson were admitted as delegates from Norfolk, Va. The following gentlemen were appointed permanent officers of the Convention:

For President,  
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.  
Vice Presidents,  
Gen. ALEXANDER MCRAE,  
W. BOYLAND,  
DR. W. R. HOLT.  
Col. DANIEL COLEMAN,  
Col. JOHN MCLEOD,  
E. C. ROBERSON.

The only additional business done on the first day, was the appointment of a committee to report business for the action of the Convention.

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 19th inst., says:—"A letter from Raleigh, this morning, says it is reported that two gentlemen of that place have subscribed \$20,000 each, and that the stock has all been taken" in the Central Railroad.

HIS SNAKESHIP.—Snuggly coiled up in a grated box, under our office, the enquiring student of nature may find one of her most respectable productions in the shape of a slapping bat Rattle-Snake, ornamented with some fourteen of those charming instruments of sound by way of caudal appendage. The fellow is about five feet long, stout in proportion, and from his fourteen rattles, we presume he is fourteen years old. It is remarkable how custom blunts our sensibilities. Under most circumstances the noise of a Rattle-Snake is by no means a temptation to sleep, yet so used have we become to see the boys stir him up and hear him sing, that we find it difficult to enjoy a snooze these warm afternoons without a Rattle-Snake serenade—a sort of a "clad kitchen."—with which distance lends all the enchantment. He is the property of Dr. DUPRE, next door to the Journal office, where he holds his levees at any hour of the day and evening. Ladies and gentlemen free. Boys must bring one frog before they can have the privilege of "stirring him up with a long pole."

THE BURGWIN RIFLE COMPANY.—We learn that a new Volunteer Company by the above name, was organized in this town on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., and the following gentlemen selected as Officers: A. A. HARTFIELD, Captain; C. C. MORSE, 1st Lt.; EDWARD A. ATKINS, 2d Lt.; SILVSTER J. RILEY, 3d Lt.; and CHRISTOPHER D. GUTHRIE, 1st Sergeant. SAMUEL W. ROBERTS, 2d do; WILLIAM B. HARTFIELD, 3d do; WILLIAM E. WRIGHT, 4th do.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Needham Stevens and J. P. Williams escaped from Sampson county Jail on the night of the 14th inst. Williams was under sentence of death for slave-stealing. Stevens was confined for the same offence. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Sheriff of that county offers a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of both, or \$100 for either of these men.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 12.

## LATE FROM THE GOLD REGION.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

One Million of Dollars in Gold Dust.

Important News from San Francisco.

The steamer Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Chagres, which place she left on the 4th inst., making a quick passage of six days.

We have from the Alta California, the California Star and the Californian, of the latest dates; also letters and verbal intelligence by gentlemen who came passengers on the Crescent City.

Mr. J. L. Loring, who left San Francisco on the 1st of May, on board the steamer California, gives us the following:

The California arrived within ten miles of Panama on the night of the 2d ult., out of coal and short of fuel—having burnt everything on board that could possibly be spared—such as extra spars, passengers' trunks, lumber, &c.

It was perfectly healthy at San Francisco when Mr. L. left.

About the 19th of April, news was received at San Francisco from the mines, that a body of Indians had made a descent upon the mines, killing five Americans, and carrying off considerable plunder. A company was at once formed, and started in pursuit of the savages, and twelve and taking twenty-five prisoners—These were brought into camp to be tried by his honor Judge Lynch. During the night, however, the Indians attempted to make their escape; the attempt was luckily discovered, and all the rascals but one were shot.

The people of the mines had petitioned Gen. P. F. Smith, to send an armed force to protect them. This, however, Gen. S. was compelled to decline—the danger of desertion being too great.

A sort of "Native American" question was being mooted at the mines. The Americans at the placers were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the fleet of Government vessels which sailed in January and February, in order to form a party with a determination to drive all foreigners—those not actually American citizens—from the mines.

Mexicans, Indians, and others, were daily arriving at the gold region. General Smith's proclamations were totally disregarded, and the utmost disorder prevailed.

Mr. Loring sailed from New York on the 22d November last, with a cargo of goods, for San Francisco, going round Cape Horn. He had a pleasant voyage of one hundred and forty-one days. Reached San Francisco the 12th of April, and remained twenty days. After a short stay in New York, he is to return immediately. His accounts fully confirm all that is said of the immense quantities of gold found by the miners. He has some beautiful specimens of the precious metal, brought in its original form from the diggings.

The steamer Crescent City left New York at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d ult., with fifty-one passengers for Chagres, where she arrived on the 2d June, having been detained twenty-four hours of the land by thick weather.

The advices from San Francisco are to the 1st May inclusive. By the accounts from the passengers per steamer California, Captain Forbes, the statements respecting the enormous quantities of gold are by no means exaggerated. The Crescent City brings nearly half a million in gold dust and specie on freight, and the passengers on board have nearly as much more, which they bring from the mines.

There appears to be no limit to the extent of the gold region. Recent discoveries have proved it to exist to the southward of Santa Barbara, and downwards towards the line of Lower California.

The U. S. ship Warren arrived on the 30th April, and 15 men deserted within twenty-four hours after. It is almost impossible to retain men on board the Government vessels.

The Panama, Lieut. Porter, arrived at Panama from New York, on the 6th May, in fifty-five days and seven hours, running time, and left on the 17th for San Francisco, with three hundred passengers. The Oregon, Capt. Pearson, arrived on the 5th May from San Francisco, and sailed May 23d, full of passengers. The California will sail about the 15th June from San Francisco and the coast.

The road from Cruces to Panama is the one now travelled, although the rainy season had not fairly set in, that is, it rained only occasionally.

The Crescent City brings (by special order) three mails, consisting of seven mail bags, from California, some of them as far back as March last. The causes of their delay has been the detention of the steamer at San Francisco, from want of fuel and hands, and the want of regularity in the departure of the mail steamers from Chagres.

The Royal Mail steamer Foy sailed from Chagres on the 30th May, taking eighteen passengers and \$100,000 in gold dust. These persons were bound for the United States, by way of Kingston and Havana, and were apprehensive of being seized by Chagres.

Mr. M. P. Denny (passenger) died at sea, on board the C. C., on the 6th inst. Mr. D. was from New Orleans.

The C. C. brings 126 passengers.

The Gold Diggings.—We are greatly indebted to another passenger by the Crescent City for the following information: This gentleman visited the Stanislaus mines, on the San Joaquin river. These mines, are said to be the richest, but as yet have not yielded as much as the Suter mines at Sacramento. The San Joaquin was very high and overflows its banks, and the water is so high that it would be impossible to dig for gold. The distance from San Francisco to the Stanislaus mines is about 200 miles. You proceed from San Francisco in a bark, to a place called Stockton, about 120 miles, from thence you go on foot or take pack mules to the mines, distance about 80 miles from the latter place an industrious man can pick up his ounce or ounce and a half a day, which is the general mode of digging. All the gold that has been picked up as yet at these mines has been the result of a sort of chance, no systematic plan having yet been formed for digging. The diggers work about in spots without any method. No gold washers had yet arrived, the men using tin pans for the purpose. The dredging machines that have been sent out from New York to work on the rivers had not yet arrived. It is said that they will take up any quantity when they get to work. The bars on the rivers have not yet been touched, and there is no telling the amount they will yield.

Some young boys who were coming down from these mines were asked if they would work for ten dollars a day when they replied they hardly thought they would when they could make their ounce at the mines! The Mexican miners, a poor miserable set, are principally the only laborers that can be obtained; for assisting to discharge vessels they obtain readily \$6 per day.

The steam ship California left San Francisco on the 1st of May, touched at Monterey on the 2d, on the 4th arrived at Santa Barbara, on the 5th at San Diego, to leave at Mazatlan on the 6th, on the 10th at San Blas, and on the 13th arrived at Acapulco. At this latter place, Mr. Talent, the agent of Mr. Robt. and Mr. Musson, of our city, had arrived safe, having come out by the way of the city of Mexico. They describe the road as a shocking bad one, and attended with many difficulties.

On the 14th the California spoke ship Orizaba, under Valera, docked, and supplied her with water. On the 23d arrived the Panama, when our informant left the California, which had landed mails at all these points to cross the Isthmus for Chagres.

The roads across the Isthmus are very bad, the rainy season having commenced. A great deal of sickness prevailed. The cholera had broken out, and at Gorgona, which contains only 800 inhabitants, ten had died.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.—By the arrival of the steamer Cambria, at New York, we have several days' later intelligence from Europe, which will read with interest:

England.—There has been no further debate in Parliament on Canadian railways, the business transacted since the Whilans cess, is devoid of general interest.

Up to the departure of the steamer, the Government has given intimation of its intention as to the final disposal of the State prisoners under sentence of death for high treason